wherein

D is a therapeutic moiety;

H is a straight or branched PEG polymer having from 2 to 7 PEG subunits;

H' is a straight or branched PEG polymer having from 0 to 130 PEG subunits;

L is a lipophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups having 2-24 carbon atoms, cholesterol, and fatty acids;

q is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding sites at which H' can be attached to H;

o is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding sites at which L can be attached to H';

p is a number which is at least 1 and does not exceed the number of covalent bonding sites at which $[(H–H'_q)–L_o]$ can be attached to D;

the H–H' bond and/or the H–L bond are hydrolyzed in the subject to provide the active drug-amphiphile conjugate.

40. The method of claim 39 wherein H is a straight or branched PEG polymer having from 2, 3, 4, 5, or 6 PEG subunits.

41. The method of claim 39 wherein the drug- PEG_{2-10}-lipophile is administered in association with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier as a pharmaceutical composition.

42. The method of claim 39 wherein the drug- PEG_{2-10}-lipophile is administered in association with an emulsion as a pharmaceutical composition.

43. The method of claim 39 wherein the drug- PEG_{2-10}-lipophile is administered in association with a microemulsion as a pharmaceutical composition.

44. A drug-oligomer conjugate having the following general formula:

$$D–[(H–H'_q)–L_o]_p \quad \text{(Formula 10)}$$

wherein:

D is a therapeutic drug moiety;

H and H' are hydrophilic moieties, individually selected from the group consisting of straight or branched PEG polymers having from 2 to 130 PEG subunits, and sugars;

L is a lipophilic moiety selected from the group consisting of alkyl groups having 2-24 carbon atoms, cholesterol, and fatty acids; and

the H–H' bond is hydrolyzable and the H'–L bond is not hydrolyzable;

q is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding sites on H at which an H' can be attached to H;

o is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding sites at which an L substituent can be attached to H'; and

p is a number from 1 to the maximum number of covalent bonding positions at which $–[(H–H'_q)–L_o]_p$ can be attached to D.

45. The drug-oligomer conjugate of claim 44, wherein D, H, H', and L are selected and arranged such that the drug-oligomer conjugate is amphiphilic.

46. The drug-oligomer conjugate of claim 44, wherein D is insulin or a functional equivalent thereof and H is PEG_{2-7}.

47. The drug-oligomer conjugate of claim 44, wherein D is insulin or a functional equivalent thereof and H is PEG_3.

48. The drug-oligomer conjugate of claim 45, wherein D is insulin or a functional equivalent thereof and H is PEG_{2-7}.

49. The drug-oligomer conjugate of claim 45 wherein D is insulin or a functional equivalent thereof and H is PEG_3.